Crapes, Laces, Emb Flowers, &c., including a general ascortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and recherché styles, which they are enabled to seil at the very lowest prices for each or short time. P. & Co import their own so ds, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully extended to.

strended to. Near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House Near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—SPRING FASHION FOR

1886.— heres schield solicits the attention of his customers and
the public to his Spring Fastion. To Gentlemen sceking combless loas of economy superior quality and elegance of earline,
his offering for the season in respectfully again live.

The Lattice of the Spring Fast No. 12 Nassaust.

The Fashion of the Season in Gentleman's Hats The Franklin of the Neason II Gentleman's Hall will be introduced by Gents on standay next, the 2th inst New York and the Unixo have for years accepted the quarterly leaves of GEN's . The oversitor styles of the day, and his Spring Hat for 165 will be found to possess the hignest claims to the admiration of most of fasts and judgment.

GENES. No 214 Bonders, openits at Pani's Church.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERNS. GENTLEMENS INATION OF THE MARK OF THE MARK NO. A Nassau at, will introduce the new styles on Thursdaw, March! Nort Fix Mars of every variety of atyle and culor, manufactured with appear reforence to the styles and culor, manufactured with appear reforence to the requirements of a first-class fashionards distributed trade requirements of a first-class fashionards distributed by No. 49 Nassau at.,

Retween Liberty at and Maidendame.

THE NEW SPRING STYLE OF HAT.—MEALIO, on the corner of Breadway and Canal at. is strendy out with his Spring Style of Hats, and they certainly surpass in elegance and graceful beauty any acticle of the kind we have looked upon for all ny time. We predict it will carry the palm in the city the coming season, and gratiemen of taste will be forward in acopting it as a mark of this appreciation for the tasteful and worthy compilment to Mealio.

Among the new styles of Gentlemen's HATS Among the new styles of centilemen's PIAI's lately histodored, Basta's fabrics occups a very prominent place. Equal to any in point of beauty and shance, they are rederred the more attractive on account of their cheapment we presume that taste an engineery (a thing very few can afford to lose state of well lead crowns of visitors to Banta's place at No. 106 Caral at some of Woode at HATS! HATS!! HATS!! HATS!! -Spring Fashions—Gentlemee's Barts in their variety, unsurpassed by any for elegance of style and ourselving. Please call and examine. One Price. West End Emporium.

THE FASHIONS CHANGE.-KNOX has issued his LANDSDOWN, THE HATTER, No. 252 Green-

with the times his String Fashion for Continuence Has to day. Light graceful and incomparaty elegant, with price to sell the times to proper fairly additionable parties. Languages No. 252 incomparate that Languages No. 252 incomparate that BEERE & Co., No. 156 Broadway, respectfully solicit the attention of their customers and the public to spring and summer fashions for sentlemen's Hars and Cal

LACES AND EMEROIDERIES, at GENIN'S Ba GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel. No. 513 Brondway.

Just received, 300 superfine QUILTS and BLANKS TS at great bargains; we will offer THIS MONNING pair superfine Whitney SLANKETS, 400 Marseilles QUILTS pair especifie Whilley SLANKETS, to a result in the best makers, at a discount of fully 25 per cent from their cost of manufacture. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway

The sorm: March has come a last.

With wirds and clouds and changing skies. [Bryant Ladies wishing their supply of SHOES for the coming season, can find the largest handsomest and best assortment of Ladies Misses, Boas and Children's Boars and Broots, to be had in New York excellent in quality and moderate in price, at J. B. Miller & Co.'s, No. 134 Canalast.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No.

S'9 Broadway, cor White at, have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 1/ to 14 per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8/ per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8/ per yard.
Three pig. 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Intrach, Chowell make, 6/.
And all other socia equally low.

CARPETS.

Auburn Power-loom and Prison made Carpets, consisting of Tree-Fly and Ingrain Carpets, of superior quality, from the Power-loom Factory of Carbert & Nye; and Brussels, Three-Flys, Ingrains and Venetian Carpets and Rugs, from the Factory of Joshab Barber together comprising an assortment of Carpets well worthy the attention of Carpet buyers. Agent for sulling the node. tory of John Corpets well wor by the attention of Ossal 445 Pearl st., N. Y. aelling the 200ds.

GEO. K. L. HYATT. Nos. 444 and 445 Pearl st., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS. - SMITH & GREAT BARGAINS IN CARFETTINGS, SMITH & CLOURSHERY No 456 Broadway, rear Granded, are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of Carpets ever offered in the sowiek, at a REDUCTION of 25 FER CEST, from last season's prices.

Rich Taresiew, 7 to 10; per yard.
Rich Taresiew, 7 to 10; per yard.
Rich Barssents, 7 to 10; per yard.
Rich Tinkse flux 7/6 to 9; per yard.
Best Ingrans, 5/ to 6/ per yard.
And other goods equally low.

CARPETS from the recent Great Sale of David CARPETS from an Assignee's Sale of a Broad-test inportation sole stuppe-cedented low prices, at HIRAM ANDESSOS'S, No. 9#Bowery.

REMOVAL .- FAIRBANKS & Co. have removed ot No. 129 Broadway, near Day at., where they ofer a full as-nortment of their Playrorm and Country Scales, and also the most extensive variety of Weighing Apparatus to be found, in the United States.

a the United States

Oil. COGNAC.—The best imported and the universally approved Fesence Otard. Fesch, and Cider Brandies. Essence Gin. Whitaky, Jamaics, and St. Croix Rum; Oils of Juniper, Bister Admonds, Abanth, Asilestics, Carnavay, and Pimesto; Photographic, and Daguerrectype Chemicals, Cyanide Fotas-imm Pyr, galis Acid, &c. Grasse by Gr. L. FECCHTWANGER, No. 141 Misiden-lane, Importer Fistina, Bismath, Nickei, &c.

Importer Flatina, Bismath, Nickel, &c.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLES are a remedy that seldom fails. Read the following valuable testimorty:

C. D. Deshler. Dear Sir. We the subscribers, cliticans of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrame the prompted by duty and gratitude to an anomised a sade of prompted by duty and gratitude to an anomised and certify the virtues of your anti-Provide citis. Having used them in our families it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir. to say that our appearations were more than realred. Our child and favor was immediately overcome and our appeties and health restored by their mid but potent against, and we healthe not to say that in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquaisted. We couldn'tly recommend them to all sufferers from the disagreeshie desorder.

J. W. DAVISON,
JAN HESS.

F. M. TINDALE,
JAN HESS.

SANCEL FULLIFF, JOHN D. STARKER,

B. M. TINDALE,

Frankfort Circuit Elect River Conference, N. Y.

For ale by CHAKLES D. DEBULES, Agest, as the wholessle Dept. No. 341 Broadway, N. Y.; shooby Soven & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers et al. V. P. LICKHARE & Co. No. 81 Brailey. Co., No. 115 Franklinset; F. V. RUSHINON, Astor-House and corner of Canal et and Broadway, and by Druggiste generally. DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AN

Holloway's Pills.-The surprising power possessed by this fine medicine, in the cure of all Diseases of the Liver and Stomach, is truly wonderful. Any case of Dyspecia will readily yield to a few doses of this golden remedy, Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Modernlane, N. Y., and No. 24 Strand, Lendon, and by all drugglets, at 25c., 62jc., and 31 per box.

Yesterday we received, about 1 o'clock in the morning, the details of the opening of the Panama Rail road, and they were set up and inserted in our columps notwithstanding the late hour, though they filled a whole page. By this means hundreds of thousands of persons are made acquainted with the exist ence and value of the road. We mention this fact because it is in accordance with the publicity which the Press-and the Press alone-has given to the affairs of that Road, from the time that it was a crude idea. A Press so sustaining such an enterprise, according to the usual forms of comity, not to say of justice, deserved to be signalized at the great celebration in question. If not mentioned as one of "the "pioneers of the enterprise"-and it was the pioneer -it should have at least been recognized in the regular toasts; but it was wholly omitted. The stered typed snobs who prepared the toasts gave the stereotyped sentiments about Governors, Presidents, Legislature, first-the usual official red-tape stuff-then th ' pior eers of the enterprise," the press not included, were given; then the Army and Navy; then some personal toasts, and so closed the "regulars" M: Sauford, of The Journal of Commerce, however, be ing spied out as one of the company, "The Press was then given as a volunteer; but, in responding, Mr. Sandford seems to us to have made an oversight in not resenting the omission from the regular procoedings of that institution to which the Road owes

Dr. Elizur Demming, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of Indiana, died at La Fayette on the 23d ult. He was formerly a resident of Chilli-coths, Ohic.

New-Hork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

Advertisements for The TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock or Sararday evening.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, March 2 -A number of bills of minor importance were disposed of, when the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. Too vote on the Clayton amendment was reconsidered, and, after a brief debate, the amendment, which was to strike off all that related to the tariff, was adopted. Yeas, 24; Nays, 21. This kills the entire tariff modification business. The Senate then went on to amend and alter the Civil bill, adding all manper of extra allowances and gratuities to public employes. The report of the Committee of Confer ence on the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in. The bill to carry into effect the Convention to settle claims between the United States and England, was passed. The General Appropriation bill was resumed, and a number of expensive amendments voted in. While Mr. Cooper was speaking on Florids Claims, the Senate adjourned.

House, March 2 - The House took up the Army Apprepriation bill, and non-concurred in the Senate's appropriation of \$30 600 to purchase Camela for use in the army. The Four Regiments amendment was agreed to. The House concurred in the Senate's agrendment to the Pest-Office Appropriation bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for single monthly mail along the Pacific coast. The House also agreed to all the Senate's amendments to the Engrant Passenger bill.

Anthony Burns, the fugitive whose return to his alleged owner in Virginia cost the United States Government some fitty thousand dollars, is now in this City as a freeman, baving been purchased for something more than a fiftieth part of that sum, by some of the persons most actively concerned in causing the original expenditure. Mr. Barns sppeared before a public meeting at Dr. Pennington's Church last evening, and told the simple and interesting story of his varied experience as a slave. He seems to be an intelligent and modest negro, and for a new beginner, delivers himself in a very creditable style of oratory. His purchase, just at this time is supposed to have some reference to the excitement just now alive in Massachusetts with reference to his readition to Slavery by Mr Commissioner Loring. Waether the buying of him back again will satisfy the people of that Commonwealth that slave-catching is a respectable occupation, and that slave-catchers ought to be chosen for offices of trust and honor, remains to be seen.

The bill in relation to ship passengers prepared by the merchants of this City, and which passed the House of Representatives unanimously a few days since, has passed the Senate, with two amendments, in which the House has concurred. One of these provides that all the food served to the passengers shall be furnished to them properly cooked. The present custom in our packets is to cook the food or not, as a majority of the passengers may elect; but it appears desirable that all the food should be carefully prepared under the supervision of the officers of the ship. The bill new before the British Parliament makes the same requirement in regard to cooked provisions. Another amendment, made in the Senate, provides that the ship-owner shall, on entering his ship at any port in this country, return \$5 of the passage-money for every passenger over eight years of age who shall have died on the passage from

A SOCIAL REVELATION.

We present to-day a sad and singular story, with an ex-Cabinet Minister of England for the hero, which we would, for the honor of humanity, had not been, but which we fear presents too true a picture, though no doubt in darker shade, of that forgetfulness, in the pursuit of pleasure, of every high and noble feeling, which marks the private life of too many of England's aristocracy. We have little doubt it will serve to swell that wave which beats just now with such threatening rear against England's weak and worn institutions. And yet, what seems most strange of all, is that at such an hour, when the aristocracy, instead of making an effort, like the Roman general, to fold their robes, and fall decently before the statue of the people, their helpless spathy is only broken by such disclosures as the Handcock case unfolds, or by a silly pageant of nummery, such as the installation of Lord Aberdeen with the garter, in which a host of titled poodles, with a folly akin to madness, and which must at each hour sting the people into rage, pass their day in parading with black rods and gold sticks, kissing hands and imitating, without baying the same motive, the most unmeaning of those mummeries which they condemn elsewhere. Instead of girding on the sword, England's nobility are fastening on the garter.

Melancholy and pitiful as all these recurring scenes are, they are like all such evils, not with out their advantage. They proclaim by facts more eloquent than words of fire to a wondering world, dazzled by outside glare and glitter, and by the greatness built up by long possession in their despite and the labor of her people, that no system of government can stand the test of an enlightened age which is not based upon the broad foundation of humanity and equal rights. When genius only finds its reward if emblaz ned with a coat of arms, it is virtually annihilated.

What was it that in the retreat of Moscow lit the weary soldier on his path, or that gathered round "le petit Caporal" thousands of hearts ready to lay down their lives in his service ! The feeling that there was an eye which rested on every noble deed, and marked the doer for distipction. But the other day the difference of the French and English system was singularly contrasted. When the story was told Lord Ragian of the valor of some brave man, who had disengaged himself from and slain three Russians, he inclosed him five pounds. On the same day a French general, seeing some brave man perform some brave deed, placed him on his horse beside him, and, conveying him to the rear, kissed his band in devotion to his gallent virtue. Which reward inspires the noblest sentiment, or makes the bravest soldier? While all these incidents, and every new message from Sevastopol, disclose the effects of such institutions upon the men the Handcock story throws some light upon their influence on woman.

While the lower classes, brutalized by ignorance and oppression, are dragged each day before the Police Courts of England for acts of illtreatment toward women which disentitle them to the name of man, the higher classes, privileged too often from punishment, and taught to consider as fashionable a distinction in vice, know none of those feelings of high and elevated devotion which woman inspires in noble men, and which even in

their own order in its olden days, would start 10,000 swords from their scabbards to avenge a look which threatened her with insult. In no land are there more beautiful women, in the purest and highest sense, than in England. But there are hundreds who prefer a life of loneliness and sacrifices, those tender aspirations which belong to every weman, rather than be the creature instead of being the wife of man. Such are the women from whom Miss Nightingale and her gentle band are taken. To them properly belongs the inspiring man with what is true and noble, and we fancy we see. in the loftler field to which she is near by the voice of men being so gently lifted. the brightest beacon of hope for the future. Dark as may be the story which our page unfolds today, and painful as may be the shortcomings which each new hour discloses, it is at least a consoling and beautiful relief to find that among the higher classes there are left many noble and gallant men whose ceeds almost redeem their order, and many gentle and sacrificing women whose virtues weigh down a multitude of sins.

Why should Government do badly for the people what they can do well for themselves?

This vital question escapes the scames of the people of all countries-even this one, enlight eped, as it is styled. They call on Hercules, forgetting to put their shoulder to the wheel, and the result is maladministration of public affairs. and national less and discentent. Not, however, for a long time, in so poignant a manner, has the inferiority of Government clum-iness and waste. compared with private handiness and economy, een displayed as in the distribution of necessary supplies and extra comforts to the British troops in the Crimes and at Scutari, severally made by the Government on the one hand, and on the other by the Agent of The London Times, provided with £10,000 from a patriotic fund. What inefficiency and imbecility of the first, backed up with the pride of rank, title, ancestry and regal and parismentary sanctions-what aptitude and talent in the other, a simple citizen, without Norman lies or red-tape distinction to give him importance, to smooth the way by creating deference to his orders and secure official conperation Indeed, the case is so striking that we cite particularly the details as afforded by the last advices. When the news of the suffering and mortality attending the troops first reached England. there were good people of opinion that it would nexer do to let their brave soldiers so perish. A subscription accordingly was begun, and the proprietors of The London Times were requested to disribute the sums received. When the fund raised amounted to £10,000, which it immediately attained. The Times declined to undertake to distribute more, and immediately sent a proper peron to the East to fulfill the duty they had assumed. The result of the labors of this agent is well known through the British press. He anticipated the solemn and tardy action of officials, and in connection with the angelic labors of Miss Nightingale and her corps of nurses, carried comfort and mercy to the sick and suffering, and rescued many from death. The result has been so admirable that The Times is again in the field as grand almoner under a new subscription. The Government, however, has expended £1,570,000, making £50 a head for the greatest number of the British troops in the Crimes at one time, and yet what a botch; so much so that £10,000 in the hands of private administration becomes an estimable matter! And there is yet besides a rich field for the disposition of the new fund, as the deaths in the hospital were increasing from 40 to 70 a day by the latest news.

Now the question occurs, if this detail is so infinitely better administered by private hands, why not let the whole war be so conducted? Given, the necessity of a war, why not let it be undertaken by contract! Way, for instance, not issue such advertisements as the following:

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by Government from responsible patter for applying, fully equipped, victualed and provinced in every moment, transports included, as any of 100,00 men to coperate with the French Army, for the exp-ture of Sevastopol, &c. Wby not advertise for these equally as for contracts to carry the mails, or build light-houses or The custom has been to the conbreak-waters! trary. But it has been sheer custom, and nothing more. Even now the necessity of the case is encroaching on this stupidity of routine. The inefficiency of Government management in the Crimes is having its natural effect. The wrath of the press is poured on the fogles and flunkeys, and bereditary masters are told flatly that the army must be reconstructed, if England not to be wiped out from among the powers of the Continent. But still more: we learn from the English newspapers that a London firm has made proposals to victual the English army in the Crimes, proposing to supply food, consisting of three substantial meals day, at the rate of 3/3 a head a day, and for 3d. to provide excellent tents: binding themselves in the heaviest penalties, and further offering to be responsible for the punctual delivery of every meal to the soldiers; and asking no assistance from Government for the performance of the task. except their forbearance and non-interference. And likewise, that a French company has offered to raise, within the shortest time, a legion consisting of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, for the service of the English Government, the soldiers to be drawn from those who, according to the recent law of emigration, are free to quit France.

Here we have all the details outright-food and soldiers to be raised by private companies. Why not extend it, and cut adrift all the operose and costly old machinery of Government! Why not let out the entire war to be waged by the enterprice of private capitalists and companies? One centract might cover the capture of Cronstradt and St. Petersburg: another that of Odessa; another the conquest of the Crimea; another that of Poland, and so on. There is little doubt but the contractors would make arrangements adequate to do their respective jobs with dispatch and certainty, and at far less cost to the people than is required by the present cumbrous and inefficient system. Why not introduce this reform? Who can bring an argument against making war by contract which is not decisive against the propriety of making war at all?

THE COLLINS BOXUS.

The Mail Steamer Appropriation bill has passed both Houses, and is (we presume) either already signed by the President, or certain soon to be so. In speaking our mind more fully as to its merits. we shall, therefore, labor under no embarrassing consciousness that we are grieving and annoying neighbors whom we esteem, whose enterprise has our heartiest good wishes, and whose achievements we have so often and so heartily con mended. They have obtained all they could ask or degire, and whatever we may now say is intended only to protect the National Treasury. if possible, from future suction akin to their's which we understand to be a fact accomplished.

What are the facts in the case ! Mesers. Celtins & Co. solicited of Congress a Steamship Mail Contract for the route connecting this City with Liverpool. Their prayer was granted_their terms accepted-no competition was invited-they had their own way through ent Having obtained their contract, they set about constructing their ships, and built good ones-we fear too good-that is, too large, too sumptuous, too expensive. They put them on the line, and their performance exceeded the promiss-exceeded public expectation. They surpassed their British rivals in the average celerity of their passages, though the character and performance of the Cuparders was sensibly improved by the bold rivalry of the Collins line, which did everything that was expected of it but make mency for its stockholders. Here it failed, and it was a tender point. It had a fair share of the passengers and (after a season) of the freight; but the ships were so large that they required large crews to man them, and extraordinary quantities of coal to run them; so that the owners realized a harvest of glory, but no money. So they applied to Congress, several years ago, for a large increase of their annual compensation.

It was not exactly according to Gunter to grant this, without seeing whether the service could not he had of other parties at (or near) the old rates: but the Collins Company had done their work so well, and so creditably to the country, that we, with others, said. 'Let them have what they 'eny is enough for a season, and then, if they cannot do their work on ad nissible terms, we will stop.' We believe public sentiment fully sustained this view; and accordingly their allowance was increased from some \$16,000 to \$33,000 per trip, but with a distinct previse that the Government might terminate the contract altogether. on giving six months' notice, at any time after 1854. And we think this was generous to them, and should have been satisfactory.

Accordingly, the appropriate Committees of both Houses, at the last Session of Congress, were all but upanimous in favor of giving the six months' notice at the earliest day consistent with the existing compact. The House voted to do this by a decisive majority; but a strong opposition was got up in the Senate and the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill fell between the two Houses.

This Session the struggle was renewed, but with a different result. The Appropriations have been carried through both Houses triumphantly; and not only is no notice given, or directed to be given, preliminary to a termination of the contract, but Congress has actually dirested the Government of its right to terminate the service br the extra allowance at any time prior to the expiration of the contract in 1860! That is to say, Congress has obligated the country to pay Collins & Co. \$858.000 per annum for the next six years-or \$5,148,000 in alt-for transmitting a Mail once a fortnight each way between New-York and Liverpool !- and this in the face of a most responsible proffer to do the work as well for less than half the money. The aggregate sum this week voted to Collins & Co. by Congress, above that for which men every way as able and reliable would have performed the same service, cannot be less than Two Millions of Dollars, and we think is fully Two and a Half Millions. And it is to be noted that the British Government pays the Cunard line less than half the amount per trip that our Government pays

Now if Congress had thrown away this vast sum in a freak of generosity or folly, we might have regretted the waste of money, but we should not have been called to deplore a still more grave calamity. The evil in this case is, that Congress was not deluded-it was corrupted. Where the money came from, we do not legally know-we can only give a Yankee guess-but that money passed this bill-money not merely expended on borers and wheedlers, and the usual oyster-cellar appliances of lobby legislation-but money counted down into the palms of Members of Congress themselves-this is as clear as the noon day sun. Members who but a few months ago were breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the Collins job have now spoken, canvassed and voted for the still more extravagant provisions of the bill of this Session. Of the Committee on whose Report at the last Session (and the nine Members were unanimous in making it) the House voted that notice to terminate the contract should be given, only three (if we are correctly informed) could be made to stand by their guns at the present I sion. The rest had faltered and fallen by the way-possibly not shot through the breeches' pocket with a charge of golden canister-but what can have possessed them to make so glaring an exhibition of recreancy! What, moreover, can have wrought the miraculous transformation of the savagely virtuous Chairman of the House's Post Office Committee! Brief is the interval since he was loudest in his denunciations of the Collins lob. and now, "Behold, he prayeth! Of course, he must have pondered well the Divine assurance. "Ask, and ye shall receive."

It gives us no pleasure to speak of these things. We would gladly bury them in oblivion, but for the certainty that the fearful precedent established in this case will work immeasurable demoralization in the National Councils and woe to the American People. When Members of Congrees are bought and sold like horses at Tattersall's, or second-hand furniture in Chatham st .. the malaria of corruption will soon infect the whole atmosphere of the Metropolis. Speculaors will lay their plans for getting Millions out of the Treasury, and will coolly calculate the mount requisite to buy their bill through the two Houses. Then any affectation of virtue on the part of Members whose votes are to be had, will only necessitate an addition to the aggregate to be stelen, and no Member can vote for even a good measure by which individuals are to be benefited, without subjecting himself to some taint of the universal rottenness. Men and brethren! think of these things !

Gen. Sam Houston is a candidate for next President, as any native-born citizen has a constitutional right to be, and has lately joined the Baptist Church, and been thoroughly immersedas was highly proper and advisable-whereupon the Washington correspondent of The (Baptist) Christian Watchman and Reflector says:

"Sam is said to be the candidate of those who Know Nothing for the Presidency, and certain it is if he should be elected, the White House will be Ameri-canized, and an example of Christian morals and temperance will be set to the nation."

-Now he it far from us to intimate that Gen.

Houston is not fervently pious, "an example of 'Christian morals." and many other good things; but we advise his backers not to brag too high on that tack, and to avoid suggesting invidious com parisons. To repent, be baptized and even canonized, is all right; but it is not wise to add too directly: "N. B. Here 's your candidate for President-he'll take all the church going votes "in a string."-It sounds too much like the Indian, who had o'ten solaced his inner man by cider, obtained by the pious dodge, and who rather startled his religious preceptor's family by bolting in upon them one evening and reeling off an incoherent string of Scripture terms-"Adam, Eve. Cain, the devil, Job." &c , &c. What can you mean by this rigurarole !" queried the astounded man of God. "I mean cider,"

The National Democrat has passed under the Edi torial charge of Mr Gideou J Tucker, late of Albany, whom we desire to respect and esteem. We were a little surprised, however, to find in his last issue an Editorial filled with such assertions as the following: "The objections urged against him St. John by the Tribunites, we believe, amount, in the main, to a durespect of Mr. Greeley, and a non-concurrence with that personage in the necessity of the Mune Law."

Now this quotation is either the truth or a lie-we will not say which, but let every reader judge for himself. Most certainly, we have never complained of any 'disrespect " shown us by St. John, and never obthat he had shown us any; and, as to the Maine Law, we never knew, inquired, nor cared, whether he is for or egainst it.

Why is it that no pettifogger for St. John dare state the simple, naked, incontestably-established truth that we asked him, in giving the advertising of he Bank Returns to one City journal, to secure that a synopsis of their contents should be prepared for and fornished to all the daily papers which should evince a wilfingness to publish them for nothing if they should be enabled to do so simultaneously with their appearance in the Superintendent's organ Door not The Democrat know that we took a great deal of trouble and braved powerful hostility for its sdvantage equally with our own? Then why should it lend its columns to defame and malign us!

The Times has not even yet retracted its calamny that we solicited the Bank Advertising of Mr. St. John, and quarreled with him because he gave it to that paper; though the correspondence which it saw fit to publish most thoroughly de nolished that fabrication. Its few and faint echoes, scattered over the State, are to this day repeating that aspersion. So much we may endure in silence; but to have those we labored and risked to serve—nay, in whose bahalf we repelied that liberal share of the Bauk Department's ordinary advertising, which Mr. St. John says he formerly sent to THE TRIBUSE ;-turn in and belp our traducers, is rather more than we bargained for. Is it not the drop too much, Mr. Tucker The friends of Mr. St. John, we understand, admit

that in the case of the Excelsior Bank, he had no

legal authority for his action, but they justify him, simply by precedent. This is certainly a very weak on for a daugerous and illegal discretion assumed by a public officer, and in the case of one of the almost incredible efficiency claimed for Mr. St. John by his friends, the plea becomes absurd. It will be made to appear, we understand, also that the Union Bank of Watertown was legally organized at the time the certificate of deposit was made. This, however, is only ene of the collateral issues, and not important. The material point must not be over-.oked by the public, which is, that the Superintendent gave up stock securities without a particle of authority of law, and received instead a certificate of deposit for for y per cent. of the circulaion of the liquidating bank. If he assumes the discretion to do this for forty per cent., he might with equal propriety for eighty or for one hundred per cent.; and if the law be thus violated in one case with impunity, it may be in twenty. There is really no practical difficulty with a Superintendent holding such views, to have the entire currency of the State secured by certificates of deposit in the various banks, and thus that principle of perfect security recognized as the paramount idea of the Banking Law be entirely nullified by the discretion assumed by the Superintendent who administers it. We do not suppose that any such extreme case could possibly occur, but it might naturally follow such a free and easy administration of the Banking Law, as this case of the Excelsior Bank. Such liberties with the requirements of the law, even backed up by precedent, should not be allowed to pass unre baked. In the case of another Bank which had had \$50,000 circulation, Mr. St. John gave up \$30,000 of stocks, or 60 P cent stock certificates of deposit. Such transactions as these must inevitably destroy public confidence in the security of our State circulaion. Under such an administration of the law, the public cannot know what securities are pledged for the circulation of the free banks. It is understood, universally, that the Bank Department contains State and Government Socks, and Bonds and Mortgages, pledged for all the free bank notes, and the note-holder sleeps securely under this impression; yet under the latitude assumed by the Bank uperintendent one-half the free bank circulation of the State may only be secured by certificates of depos its in some of his pet banks. If the Superintendent had a right to secure 40 per cent, of the Excelsior notes by a deposit in the Union Bank of Watertown, he had an equal right to secure 40 per cent. of the cir-culation of some other bank, by a certificate of deposit in the Lewis County Bank, which went out a short time since with \$2, in cash, in the vaults. Can any one centend that the Free Bank law ever conemplated such a "security" as this ? Again, in the Excelsior Bank case, the liquidation was not carried out in good faith, but the notes when redeemed by the Union Bank were reissued, until they became so ragged that they could not be circulated, and were sent n perforce to the Department. The Superintendent allowed this game to go on for more than a year, so that in Sept., 1853, twelve months after the certificate was taken, there were still over \$7,000 of the \$25,000 of notes in circulation. Wound up in good faith, there would not have been \$5,000 outstanding thre months after commencing liquidation. Stanhope Burleigh is the title of a new book, de scribed as a novel, written by Helen Dhu, and puffed

by that eminent literary authority, Mr. James W. Barker, the G. P. of the K. Ns. Of course it is a K. N. publication, showing up the enormities of Seward, Weed and Greeley, and especially their collusion with Bishop Hughes for the overthrow of American institutions. This may be a very interesting novel, and really mean all it pretends to, but we know that offered, not precisely in its present form throughout, perhaps, to the proprietors of THE THIBUNE a few years since, and did not find a market. And Helen Dhu (a lady of Scotch birth apparently may be the author of it now; but en it was Mr. C. Edwards Lester, formerly U. S. Consul at Genos, inventor of the Ivory Crucifix, and borrower of the portrait of Amerigo Ves pucci. We join with the G. P. in hoping the K. Ns. will buy largely of this remarkable work. It is probably just about the sort of reading their minds require, and it would be a pity if Helen Dhu should not reap a splendid reward for her ingenuity.

become a means of enriching and enlivening the columns of The New-York Times, we have waited in hope that the letters exchanged between the present Lieutenant-Governor and the Bank Superintendent might be given to the world. It is rumored that they were particularly rich and racy, and that in the course

Since the publication of private correspondence has

of the correspondence the Superintendent was treated to menaces without parallel in extemporary literature. Shall these fisates of spirit and genius be denied to

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Disputch to The N Y Tribune

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 2, 1833. The President will sign the Collins Steamer bill. The new Tariff bill was killed to-day, after a bard

There is some danger of the duties on Railroad Iron being remitted, but the friends of the iron interest will leave no stone unturned to defeat the mean responded the Aboriginal, "what do you ure, and are confident of success.

The New-York Fire bill will probably be lost in the House for want of time. The Bounty Land bill is doubtful.

All sorts of extras and gratuities to office holders are voted into the Appropriation bill. Everything is rushed through. Intense anxiety in the lobby. Many of the leading New-York and Pennsylvania. politicians are auxiously awaiting the results here.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, March 8, 1855.
A fire broke out at 5] o clock this morning in the brick block near the railroad depot, o mad by Chester W. Chapin, and occupied by Greenleaf & Taylor, paper dealers: Brown & Graves, hardware; and Nelpaper dealers; Brown & Graves, hardware; and Nelson & Einer, boot and shoe dealers. The loss is about \$10,000, and is fully cavered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

DEATH OF CAPT. ALEXANDER RAMSDELL.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 2, 1835. Capt. Alexander Ramsuell died here on Wednesday evening, aged 70 years. He was formed a sea captein, from Nantucket and has usided in this city for 27 years, the last is of which he has been the faithful keeper of our Light-House. He was well known on the bakes.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Thurs lay, March 1, 1855,
Andrew Oliver, James Maurice, and Washington
Murray, Esq., New York: Teomas J. Luckwool,
Michigan: Hon. C. M. Pennington, New Jersey;
Thomas Hayne, Ill.: Hon. J. Latener, Va., and Hon.
H. S. Stevens, Michigan, were admitted Attorneys and

No. 41.—Jesse B. Thomas, Administrator, vs. Masouri Iron Co. et al. appeal from the Creuit Coart for the District of Musouri, Judge McLean delivered the epinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with costs.

the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 49—W. A. Booth vs. Ferdinand Clark. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Counties.

No. 80—Mack T. Gentin and wife, plaintiffs in error, vs. James T. Reynolds. Argument concluded by Reveroy Johnson, for plaintiffs. No. 157—Hugh Maxwell, plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Boker. On motion of the Hop. F. B. Cutting, the cause was docketed and dismissed with costs. No. 84—Alexarder Denisteur, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Roger Stewart, Cause signed by Pullips, for plaintiff. No. 85—Win Christy, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry C. Bullares, administrator. Submitted for the consideration of the Court on record and printed argument, by Crittenden, Lewrence and Haghes, for plaintiff, and Hei derson for defendant. Judge Cangamounced that the Court would adjurn on the lota, and would not take up any case for argument after the 7th.

Washington, Friday, March 2, 1855.

Washington, Friday, March 2, 1855. No. 87.—Charles Minturn, Appellant vs. Lafayette Maynard et al. Cause argued by Brent for Appellant, and Cutting for Appellae.

No. 81.—John C. Hays, Plaintiff in error, vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Argument commerced by Brent for Plaintiff.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A young man named O Brien, employed in the Troy Nam and Iron Works, was crushed to death this after-room by being caught and drawn between two large ion relies.

TROTTING ON THE ICE.

OGRESSIEROS, Friday, March 2, 1855.

A match for \$2.00 between C Skinner's filly 'His"mar," of Rochester, and John E Perkins's 'Belle
"of Ogdenburgh," took place on the tes to-day.
The Himman took the prize in three straight bers.
Time, 2:20, 2:30, 2:26. Much interest was taken in
the contact.

XXXIIID CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....Washington, March 2, 1855.
On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Virginia Land
Scrip bel was taken up and discussed by Mesera.
Walker and Coopers; when Mr. Sfuarf
threatened to make an elaborate speech upon it, but
finally consented to make a motion to lay it on the
table which motion was agreed to.
Sundry bills from the House, all unimportant, ercepting the Bounty Land bill which came in with
three amendments, concurred in and passed.
Mr. Clayion proposed the reference of A. G.
Benson's claim to the Secretary of State.
Mr. MASON briefly argued sgainst Mr. Benson
having any claim against the Government, arising from
the La box lasted affair.
A proposition was then made for a division of the
House upon the subject, when it was laid on the
table, and the District of Columbia Judiciary bill was
taken up, slightly amenced and passed.
The bill to irecognize the National Washington

taken up, slightly amenced and passed.

The bill to incorporate the National Washington

Monument Society was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution was introduced directing the Pressent to advance Clark Mills \$5,000 of the \$50,000 fund for the erection of an equestrian states.

to Gen. Washington.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken up.
The Committee of Conference of the two Houses
reported on the Indian Appropriation bill. Concurred

The bill to carry into effect the Convention, on the

The bill to carry into effect the Convention, as assubject of claims between the United States and Esgland, was read a third time and passed.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and twenty thousand copies of the presentation of the sword of General Jackson to Congress, were ordered to be provided. The debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropris-

The debate on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The reconsideration of the vote whereby Mr. Clayton's amendment was last night defeated being moved,
Mr. COOPER said: I am sorry to find the State of
Massachusetts receding from the position which she
has so long occupied. She used to be represented
by men who from the top of Banker Hill Mosament
could look over the whole country—now her legislaters are at its base. Their vision is limited, and
they do not see the requirements of other sections of
the countrie.

Mr. COOPER—As long as I think it necessary to

complish my object. Mr. CASS then said to the Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Finance that it was better to abandon the preject of modifying the Tariff, and though the rev preject of modifying the Tardi, and though the revenue of the country was too great, and he was favorable to a reduction in duties, he thought the proposal to reduce upon the Appropriation oil a bad one, and hoped the motion to exclude the Tariff portion of that bill would be carried.

Mr. WELLLER mainly concurred with Mr. Cass, and thought if the Senator from Pennsylvania would allow a vote to be taken, the objectionable sections

Mr. STUART said he meant to have spoken. There Mr. STUART said he meant to have spoked. Uses was sone misconception as to the rights of the House in originating money bills. They had rules by which they were bound. These they disregarded in the sanction of these measures, and, therefore, the size to the Tariff did not furly come before the Seasa. Means, BELL, JAMES and other Senators, the size to seasa where support on metion to recognise. sired to speak, whereupon, on motion to recombe the vote rejecting Mr Clayton's amendment of pu-terday, the following result was announced:

25. Nays, 19.
Mr. CLAYION'S amendment of passive announced: Yes, 19.
Mr. CLAYION'S amendment was then received to the Tariff.
The amendment was

The amendment was then passed by a vote Year to 21 Nays.

The Senate then proceeded to examine the items of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and one sider the amendments suggested in Committee of the Whole by Mr. Hunter, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and others, until 34 P. M. when the Senate took a recess till 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SEWARD called up the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the committee on Foreign Relations in reference to the committee of the c